# THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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## A WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

On June 1st a Women's Convention against conscription was held under the auspices of the Workers' Suffrage Federation, in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street. The Prime Minister was asked to receive a deputation from the Convention, and Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., very kindly agreed to arrange for a Committee Room in the House of Commons, where the deputation might interview Members of Parliament interested in the question.

The following correspondence took place between Mr. Asquith and the W.S.F.:—

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,
10, Downing Street, S.W.

Dear Sir,—I write on behalf of the Workers' Suffrage Federation to ask you to receive a deputation in regard to the question of Conscription, which is causing much anxiety to our members, many of whom have husbands at the front and others of whom have husbands who will be liable under the new Act.

The organisation is holding a Convention at the Portman Rooms on Thursday, June 1st, where the deputation will be elected. Should you be unable to receive the deputation yourself, would you kindly appoint some other responsible person to meet the women?

Faithfully yours,
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

30th May, 1916.

Dear Madam,—The Prime Minister regrets that it is quite impossible for him, in view of his engagements, to receive the deputation which you suggest in your letter of the 25th May, and he does not feel able to call on any member of the Government to receive it in his place, as the whole question of Conscription has been fully discussed in both Houses of Parliament, which have now given their verdict on it.—Yours faithfully, DAVID DAVIES.

31st May, 1916.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 30th May, regarding the deputation from our Convention on Conscription, you say that the whole question has been fully discussed in both Houses of Parliament, which have now given their verdict upon it; but I would remind you that the Houses of Parliament do not represent women, as up to the present time the Government has not seen fit to grant us the franchise.

Therefore, we again urge that you will receive our deputation and hear what it has to say, as whilst we remain disfranchised it is only by such deputations that we are able to lay our views before the Government,

10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.,

Dear Madam,—I have to thank you for your letter of May 31st. I regret that the Prime Minister is unable to modify his decision, but he will, of course, give careful attention to anything which you may wish to put before him in writing. The pressure of his engagements at the present time is so heavy that it is necessary for him to refuse almost all the requests to deputations which are made to him.—Faithfully yours,

M. BONHAM CARTER.

The following were elected to form the deputation:—Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Kent, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Pascoe, Miss Price, Mrs. Sayoy, and Mrs. Walker.

The deputation was received by Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. Philip Snowden, Sir W. P. Byles, Mr. Lief Jones, Mr. Goldstone, and others.

A large contingent of women also proceeded from the convention to St. Stephen's Hall to interview their local Members. The order limiting the number of persons to be admitted at a time was not enforced, and Members of Parliament kept coming to the door of the Lobby to look curiously at the women. They had not seen such a gathering there for years.

OUR ROOF which needs the parapet raised to make it safe for the children

The deputation has sent the following memorandum to the Prime Minister:—

Sir,—We believe that Conscription is wrong in principle. We are deeply distressed at the prospect of more men who believe the War to be wrong and whose consciences tell them that they ought not to fight, being taken forcibly from their homes.

We believe that even from the point of view of prosecuting the War, Conscription is unnecessary. You have stated in the House of Commons that five million men have been raised during the War for the Army and Navy, and the official estimate of the number of men to be obtained by this latest Act of Conscription is only 300,000.

With regard to the financial aspect of the case, which is a very serious one, although it weighs less with us than the sorrow which we and other women are experiencing on account of Conscription and the War itself, we would lay before you these points:—

(1) When a lad is conscribed at the age of 18 he is earning very little money, but as he grows older, and if the need of the family increases, for instance, by the death or invalidity of the father or some other misfortune, he, in the vast majority of cases, readily increases the amount of support which he gives to his family.

(2) The Government, nevertheless, assesses the allowance of the dependants on the pre-war scale of contribution, and refuses to increase this allowance, however the circumstance of the family may be altered later.

(3) We hear that the Statutory Committee will have power to make additional grants in certain cases, but our knowledge of the treatment of soldiers' wives and relatives

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## SCOTTISH WOMEN AND PEACE. By P. J. DOLLAN

THE women in Glasgow and other Scottish towns are beginning to show signs of a desire for Peace, and it has been suggested that a Peace Sunday should be organised at an early date to give the women and children an opportunity of demonstrating in favour of Peace in every town in Scotland. According to Press reports the women in many Continental towns have already demonstrated in favour of Peace, and it would be an encouragement for those women if their sisters in these isles followed their example. The making of Peace is essentially women's function: it is men who make wars, although it is women who in the main bear the burdens of war. Women are heart weary of the armed slaughter in Europe that is destroying so much of their creation, and are now beginning to recognise that a continued acquiescence in the evils of militarism is fraught with much danger to the moral and mental progress of their sex.

War is the enthronement of force and the dethronement of reason, and the history of women's progress makes it plain that women have everything to gain by the dominance of reason, just as they have everything to lose by the dominance of force. The whole struggle of women for political and economic freedom has been a striving of reason against force, and it has only been where militarism has been brought under control that women have made headway in any progressive direction. Militarism is a ruthless enemy and destroyer of the home, and when the home is in danger the cause of women's progress is also in danger. Militarism means the subjection of women, imposing, as it does, the right of the State to take from women the men whom she has brought into the world to be the comrades and friends of her sex. Every man destroyed in war means the destruction of a woman's creation and the wastage of many years' sacrifice and love on her part. The conscription of men means the conscription of women, for it naturally follows that the State cannot conscript men unless it can obtain women to perform the tasks hitherto performed by the conscripted men. Women have only been allowed into industry in great numbers because their labour is necessary to militarism, and not because of any desire on the part of the State, built up by force, to recognise the right of women to earn their own maintenance. Even when admitted to industry, women are generally given the most menial tasks, and hence we have many women working as labourers in the Clyde areas under conditions which are bound to be demoralising for motherhood. Of that I hope to write later.

Since this war began there has been a general lowering of the standard of women's real status, and it should now be apparent to most observers that women are being used in industry to make the prosecution of the war in all countries more easy. After the war the labour of women will be used to cheapen men's wages in the interests of capitalism.

Indeed, women's labour is being so used now, and recently 300 men were dismissed by the manager of a Glasgow municipal service to allow of their places being taken by women at less wages! The dismissed men are to seek employment in munition factories, and, failing employment there, they are to join the Army. Most of the men concerned are married men with homes to maintain, and as regular munition workers are being "combed" on all sides they are likely to be taken into the Army. *Most of the dismissed men are attested.*

These men's wives, of course, become ardent Pacifists because of the treatment meted out to their husbands, and as general compulsion gets into operation the number of Pacifists among married women will be augmented considerably. Consequently the time seems opportune for a women's Peace campaign, and I suggest that the Glasgow women's organisations should make a start by arranging a joint procession, ending up with a demonstration on Glasgow Green. They should also petition the Town Council to receive a deputation of women on the question of Peace negotiations, while they can educate the citizens by open-air meetings as to the desirability of Peace negotiations being started at once to bring the war to an end. They can also distribute Pacifist literature, while they should prove adepts at getting signatures for the Peace memorial petition. One Glasgow woman, Mrs. Reid, 76 years of age, has obtained no less than 300 signatures in favour of Peace negotiations within a week. The 300 signatures were obtained by a door-to-door canvass in one district, and other women would do well to follow Mrs. Reid's example. Three hundred women as enthusiastic in the cause of Peace as Mrs. Reid is would create a revolution in public opinion in Glasgow in a month's time.

A conference of Glasgow women will be held this week-end, when it is hoped a definite Peace programme will be formulated and put into operation.

* * * *

A Conference of women is being held on Saturday, June 10th, in the Central Halls, Bath Street, Glasgow, at 3.30, to test the strength of the Glasgow women in their desire for peace and as a preliminary to further action. The conveners of the Conference say: "Colonel Churchill has spoken of 'the daily toll of thousands of our own men blown into bundles of bloody rags.' Millions of men are being destroyed, millions of homes are being desolated, widows and fatherless are increasing every day. The armies of either side are suffering and are practically where they were a year ago. We believe that any difference that exists between the Governments (there is none between the peoples) could be settled by negotiation. Therefore we, as women, wish to confer with a view to helping to bring to an end this awful carnage."

The Secretary of the Provisional Committee is Mrs. Helen Crawfurd, 20 Alexandra Street, Glasgow, W.

### "THE WOMEN'S DREADNOUGHT."

We should be glad to hear from more members and friends willing to sell the DREADNOUGHT. Friends would greatly help by seeing that their newsagent stocks a copy of the paper and displays a poster, also by canvassing for advertisements and subscriptions for the DREADNOUGHT.

*I spend my life in a warren of worried men.*
*In and out and to and fro*
*And up and down in electric elevators*
*They rush about and speak each other,*
*Hurrying on to finish the deal,*
*Hurrying home to wash and eat and sleep,*
*Hurrying to love a little maybe*
*Between the dark and dawn*
*Or cuddle a tired child*
*Who blinks to see his father.*
*I hurry, too, but with a sense*
*That Life is hurrying faster*
*And will catch up with me.*

—MARY ALDIS, in the *Masses*.


# THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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Vol. III. No. 11 Sat., June 10th, 1916


**Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?**

## WHEN WILL WAR END?

This is a time of terrible and strange tragedies, which come with crushing horror upon thousands of people every day. Conflicting reports of the North Sea battle leave undisputed only the harsh fact that many hundreds of men in both the British and German Navies have lost their lives.

The wreck of the Hampshire has caused widespread consternation. Ordinary civilians are well-nigh stunned by the knowledge that this catastrophe has befallen the Commander-in-Chief. It seems incredible that the ship which was carrying the War Lord was not so closely accompanied by a numerous fleet as to have secured his safety. But Kitchener seems to have passed almost as easily out of life as Sheehy Skeffington or the humblest pacifist of us all. Whether his death was caused by a torpedo, a German or British mine, or some incident in the everlasting battle between the men who go out in ships and the forces of sea and storm, Kitchener's disappearance brings to us a realisation that at the end of life, those who have held sway over millions of their fellows stand on an equal footing with the lads who are bruised and bullied for obedience to conscience, the widows struggling by sweated drudgery to maintain a bare existence for their children, and those poor old men and women who even this past year have died of starvation because the cost of food has grown so high.

Kitchener's whole life was spent in warfare, and until these last few years he was engaged always in grinding down, under the heel of force, the weaker amongst the brotherhood and sisterhood of peoples. As a servant of the State he has borne a burden of deeds which in the ages to come no man or body of men will agree to bear. May his soul, which in this life was condemned to war, be released now to peace.

But when will the slaughter end for those who are left on this earth? When will the peoples return to kindly sanity?

Those who can still see the world with the eyes of pre-war calmness, know that under the many barriers of imperfection and lack of understanding that divide us, there is ever present in the people of all the nations the tender human heart and upward striving soul. Human lives, with their wealth of energy still unspent in the service of evolution, and with their character still unmade, are being hurried, with wasteful swiftness, from the temple of human effort which it is our collective destiny to build. Kindly natures are being warped and stunted, barren hate is growing apace.

Distrust blights and curtails the mental and spiritual stature; but under the influence of love and confidence the capabilities of mind and hand develop, and the power of thought enlarges till the intellect of mankind becomes as a blossoming spring-time.

Let us toil again for peace and freedom. Let us renew our inner struggle to be wiser and worthier in our efforts to secure the good common ground of equality for the men and women of the world. E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

* * * *

Get the Human Suffrage resolution signed by every organisation with which you are connected!

**This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.**

If there is a branch of the Workers' Suffrage Federation in your district join it, if not form one!

During the Parliamentary recess your local Member of Parliament will be at home. Ask him whether he is going to vote for a vote for every woman and man over 21.

As we go to Press, the Court Martial of Captain Bowen Colthurst, who is charged with the murder of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, Thomas Dickson, and Patrick McIntyre, is taking place. We are informed that Mrs. Skeffington and the other relatives and their legal representatives are permitted to be present at the trial, but are not allowed to question the accused, or the witnesses, or to intervene in the proceedings in any way. Both the President of the Court and the prosecutor are military men. This means that no facts will be elicited which the Military Authorities wish to suppress. Captain Colthurst is represented by civilian counsel, but as these barristers have been engaged to protect the accused officer and his superiors their legal knowledge will merely assist in preventing any publicity which the authorities do not desire. The relatives and friends of the murdered men are not concerned to secure the punishment of the prisoner in the dock; they wish that the facts in regard to the reign of terror in Ireland shall be fully known, in order to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. Unfortunately, fierce repression of popular movements has long been a common feature of Irish Government.

## GET THE PEACE MEMORIAL SIGNED!

**That the undersigned urge H.M. Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting peace.**

* * * *

### POSTMEN DEMAND PEACE TERMS.

At the Annual Conference of the Postmen's Federation in Manchester, on June 3rd, a resolution was carried by a substantial majority stating that:—

"The time is now opportune for Great Britain, in consultation with her Allies, to frame terms of peace, in order that the people of the belligerent nations may know the ultimate objects for which the War is being waged."

This resolution of the Postmen's Federation foreshadows what will soon be a still more urgently expressed demand from the entire Trade Union Movement. The postmen are to be congratulated in having led the way in the Trade Union world.

* * * *

*The Times* says:—

"The German military authorities have dissolved the German Women's Suffrage League and have placed its leading members under police supervision, on the ground that they have been conducting or encouraging dangerous peace propaganda and spreading seditious sentiment among the German people."

## WAGES OF WOMEN MUNITIONERS

Referring to the £1 a week minimum which is supposed to be guaranteed to women in munition factories who are doing the work of men, a writer in the *Manchester Guardian* points out:—

"Now, the £1 minimum is worth in purchasing power only 16s., as compared with last October, and less than 13s., as compared with July, 1914, and the least that can reasonably be done is to raise it to 25s., which would about bring it level with the increase in prices since October. Moreover, since then women on men's work in the tailoring trade have secured a minimum of 5d. from the Trade Board, and women cloth workers, a minimum of four-fifths of the men's rate and a guarantee that the aggregate wage paid to the women shall not be less than that of the men they displace. These rates are far better than anything that has been won by women in engineering."

When the W.S.F. was received at the Ministry of Munitions by Dr. Addison we were told that such conditions of work and pay would be fixed by the Ministry for women's labour as would surprise most people! So it seems!

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## INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN?

A young woman, wishing to go to one of the Colonies to be married, applied for a passport recently. She received in reply a printed form, stating that no passports are being issued to women now. Why?

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In reply to assertions that women munition workers are earning high wages, one of these workers writes in the *Hull Daily News* as follows:—

"I will now give you a table from my fellow-worker and myself of how we spend our money.

"What I Pay.—Lodgings, 7s. 6d.; washing, 1s. 6d.; food 8s., war loan, 2s. 6d.; which brings my total to 19s. 6d. a week. If I earn 25s. a week that leaves me 5s. 6d. to get clothes with, but if I earn a pound that only leaves me with 6d., so one week has to allow for the other.

"What my Fellow-worker Pays.—Bread, 1s.; washing, 3s. 6d.; groceries, 6s.; rent, 4s. 6d.; brothers' dinners, 2s. 6d.; her own dinners, 4s.; war loan, 1s.; which brings the total to 22s. 6d., and leaves her sometimes with half-a-crown for clothes, and sometimes with only 6d.

"So I do not know where the fortune comes in. In peace time I earned the same amount as I do now, but things were not nearly so dear in peace time as they are now."


## THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

PORTMAN ROOMS - - - - BAKER STREET

Sunday, June 11th, 11 a.m. Meeting with Music, and Address by D. N. DUNLOP

7 p.m. Public Lecture: "Life, Death, and What Then?" by C. JINARAJADASA, M.A. Admission FREE


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by the S.S.F.A. and of the methods of semi-charitable organisations in general, informs us that such grants are usually made upon the cheeseparing scale of charity doles, and are frequently even less generous than relief granted by the Poor Law Authorities.

(4) We claim that there should be a fixed scale in these matters, and we view with concern the tendency towards class differentiation which is now being introduced into the treatment of this problem. Special Committees, to grant extra allowance up to £104 a year to the families of married men who were comfortably placed before the War, may be all very well in their way, but great opportunity for unfairness is given under this system, and we should prefer to see a fixed rate of allowance that would apply equally to every family whose bread-winner has gone to the War.

(5) With regard to the wives, we wish to bring to your notice the fact that the pension allowance is grossly inadequate. We claim that it should not be less than the separation allowance, which, in itself, is too small. We would point out that in the case of the widows and dependants of men who may die as a result of the War, after they have been invalided out of the Army, the Government has not yet announced what allowance is to be made. The suggestion that no fixed scale should be laid down, but that the authorities should have discretionary powers in this matter is, in our opinion, a most objectionable one.

(6) In regard to the question of the conscientious objector, we would point out that whether the wives and children and other dependants share the conscientious scruples of the soldiers or not, the matter of their allowances is a very urgent one. If the bread-winner is taken away by the Military Authorities, we want to know whether the regulation allowances are to be paid in every case, for we would point out that whether the soldier is willingly performing his army tasks or not, the family must be fed. It is unjust that the family, in addition to having to suffer the anxiety and distress which the withdrawal of the bread-winner must inevitably cause, should also be left to starve, because the conscientious objector believes that he ought not to fight in the War.

We are filled with anxiety in regard to the treatment of conscientious objectors. Clauses have been incorporated into the Military Service Acts which are supposed to provide for absolute or conditional exemption for those who have a *bonâ-fide* conscientious objection to warfare; but having been present during the sittings of numbers of the Military Service Tribunals the members of the deputation assure you that the law is not being carried out in this matter. Some of us are related to conscientious objectors, whom we know by years of contact with them to be absolutely genuine in their professions of faith and belief. Yet we find that they are treated as criminals, and are made to suffer extraordinary hardships, which, in our view, are contrary to the law. We would urge you to realise, as we believe that you must, if you consider the matter impartially, that no one can be the judge of a conscience but its owner, and that therefore there is no other way of ascertaining whether a man is a conscientious objector than that of requiring him to make a declaration to that effect.

With regard to Industrial Conscription, we consider that the danger of this is not guarded against in the recent Act, and we view the matter with extreme concern. We are convinced that any measure of Military Conscription inevitably carries with it the possibility of Industrial Conscription.

We have no faith either in conscience clauses or clauses to prevent industrial compulsion. Such clauses only help to complicate and envelop in red tape an iniquitous system. We believe that conscription is wrong in itself, and we urge you to return to the voluntary principle. Our opposition to Conscription has grown through our experience of the working of the Military Service Act (No. 2), and our fear of the latest Act is therefore intensified.

In conclusion, we would again urge you to take immediate steps for bringing the War to a close. We view with alarm the fact that the liberties of the people, for which our foreparents have toiled and suffered for many generations past, are being altogether destroyed, and we realise that liberty is much more easily lost than regained.

We are further instructed to urge upon you the need for the enfranchisement of women; in view of the agitation for a Service Franchise we ask you to introduce, not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill, to give a vote to every woman and man of full age.

# PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

May 30th.—Anxious to establish Ireland's claim to be treated as a nation, Mr. Ginnell asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would invite representatives of the United States and of other neutral countries to attend the inquiry into the Irish Rebellion. Sir Edward Grey refused.

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Irish Members of Parliament have made many complaints that the Irish prisoners have been kept under insanitary conditions. Cabinet Ministers have denied the truth of the allegations, but when Mr. Devlin asked the Prime Minister to produce the reports of the Medical Officers on which Ministers base their statements Mr. Asquith refused.

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Mr. Outhwaite asked whether the views of the Russian Government are represented by the statement of Professor Miliukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Duma, that the supreme aim of the Allies in this war is to get possession of Constantinople, which must belong to Russia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Professor Miliukoff is a distinguished Member of the Duma, but declined to say more. Unfortunately, there seems little doubt that Russia's unreasonable demand for Constantinople and the Dardanelles will prolong the war.

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Questions were asked as to whether Members of Parliament may sell to the Government trees that have been blown down by the wind. Mr. Acland replied that "direct sales are impossible," but "the sale can sometimes be made by a third party."

It is highly objectionable that representatives of the Government should thus openly suggest arrangements for the breach of a regulation which has been made in the interests of public honesty. We fear that such arrangements are being made in more extensive matters than that concerning blown timber.

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Dr. Addison admitted that the movements of the Clyde deportees and the conditions under which they may work are controlled by Lieutenant-Colonel Levita, of the Scottish Command, and that the deportees may not leave the West of Scotland and obtain work elsewhere without the consent of Colonel Levita and the Ministry of Munitions.

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Sir F. Cawley asked if the Government intend to bring in a Bill for the preparation of a Register of Parliamentary voters at an early date; and whether the measure will provide for the enfranchisement of all those serving or who have served in the naval and military forces of the Crown during the present War. The Prime Minister referred him to his last week's promise of a statement after the holidays.

Women must get busily to work! If soldiers and sailors over the age of 18 are to get the vote, what about their mothers?

* * * *

Sir S. Collins stated that in many London districts street watering is scarcely done, and that in some districts the streets are being brushed instead with a horse broom, which sends the dust into the houses, to the danger of infant life.

Another question in which the voice of women should make itself heard!

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Mr. Wing pointed out that out of six old age pensioners whose deaths were certified as due to starvation last year, three took place in the Unions of Shoreditch and Bethnal Green. Mr. Hayes Fisher said he was inquiring into the matter.

The harsh treatment of the poor by the Guardians of Bethnal Green and Shoreditch is a by-word in East London. When will the Guardians turn over a new leaf?

* * * *

Members of Parliament representing the East Coast towns drew attention to the unhappy plight of the people who live there. The fishing industry has been destroyed, the holiday-makers do not come, Zeppelin raids and bombardments by hostile ships have terrified the inhabitants and destroyed a part of their property. Hence the rates cannot be paid and bankruptcy faces the municipalities, which in many cases have borrowed large sums of money for town improvements to attract visitors.

Mr. Hayes Fisher replied: "It is one of the ironies of war that, just as some individuals are ruined, others are made wealthy beyond all dreams of avarice." This, by the way, is one of the evils of which we complain and against which we are fighting.

* * * *

Mr. Hayes Fisher went on to express sympathy, "because sympathy is much use to us." (We are not so sure about that.) He promised to ask the War Office to reconsider whether troops or convalescent soldiers could be sent to the East Coast towns. There had been good reasons against doing this before. (We suppose those reasons were the Zeppelin raids and bombardments which have driven the visitors away.) He added that the Treasury would consider what could be done about the municipal debts.

It is an extraordinary thing that after nearly two years of war the distress of the East Coast towns still remains the subject of inquiry. Where is the Prince of Wales' Fund? Where are the numerous sums voted by Parliament, which in the early days of the war were said to be for the relief of civil distress as well as for the prosecution of the war? Why is the question of municipal debt still undecided?

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May 31st.—Mr. Ginnell asked whether, before legislative action is taken on any new scheme for the Government of Ireland, the Irish people will be afforded a free opportunity of considering and expressing their views upon it. The Prime Minister answered that the question did not appear to him to call for any reply.

But the question is certainly a most pertinent one. It is quite certain that no scheme of Government can be successful which ignores the wishes of the mass of the people.

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The Prime Minister stated that where the authorities consider the "continued detention" of Irish prisoners necessary, the prisoners will be kept in an internment camp under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The practice of imprisoning and interning persons without trial is a most pernicious one.

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The Prime Minister further stated that 12 young women students are in custody in Ireland, and Mr. Nugent added that two boys of fourteen and fifteen years are also prisoners.

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Mr. Nugent asked whether the dependents of non-combatants who were killed by the military in Dublin will be compensated, and whether there will be compensation for innocent persons whose businesses have been ruined. Mr. Asquith replied that the special *ex gratia* grant which the State is making will only compensate for the destruction of buildings and their contents.

We need not be surprised at this decision, for property is customarily held to be more precious than human life, and Messrs. Murphy and Jacobs, of biscuit fame, have been agitating for compensation for their damaged property.

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Mr. Harvey, Mr. Outhwaite, and Mr. Morrell again protested against "crucifixion," and other methods of torture practised upon British soldiers by way of "field punishment." Mr. Outhwaite stated that French soldiers are making adverse comments upon these punishments.

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Mr. Tennant stated that the Army Order, under which conscientious objectors are to be handed over to the civil authorities and not kept in military custody, is not retrospective, and only applies to future cases.

Why?

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Sir A. Markham asked, in view of the German Chancellor's statement in the Note to the United States Government of May 7th, that twice within the last few months Germany had announced her willingness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, whether the Allies are willing to convey definite terms of peace to Germany through a neutral Government if Germany will do the same? The Prime Minister replied that he could not add anything to the recent statement of Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Edward Grey's speech had two serious faults: it was provocative and it said nothing constructive. But Sir A. Markham persisted: "As the War may last a number of years," what end is gained by not letting the Germans know now what our actual terms of peace will be? The Prime Minister would not say any more.

Sir Arthur Markham is a member of the "Ginger Group"; the word peace sounds strangely in his mouth, but we are glad to hear it.

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Mr. Barnes said that a Cardiff firm of shipowners has made £3,000,000 profit out of the War.

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Mr. Jowett called attention to the fact that women are working at the Colonial Company's Mills from 5.15 p.m. to 5.55 a.m. with two intervals of half-an-hour for meals, *i.e.*, 11 hours, 40 minutes per night in a temperature of 89 to 90 degrees, no woman supervisor being present.

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In the debate on the Army Estimates, the Prime Minister referred to Napoleon as an "illustrious master of the art of War."

We grieve to note that the Napoleonic ideal has taken a firm hold on the minds of Cabinet Ministers. A study of this debate makes one feel very sad. It presents a picture of men consumed by desire for conquest, abusing each other for not having fought ruthlessly enough. The attack on Lord Kitchener was a very bitter one—it will all be different now!

* * * *

June 1st.—Sir A. Markham stated that coal owners are defying the Coal Act, and that companies making 50 per cent. profit are applying to the Board of Trade for permission to raise the price. Mr. Pretyman replied: "The administration of the Act is *not* an easy task."

The Government was told all along that the Act was badly drafted, but the Cabinet refused to have it amended. It would be simplest to nationalise the mines.

* * * *

Major Hunt asked: "Will men eligible to vote under the new register be able to record their votes in September?"

Mr. Annan Boyce called attention to the fact that women in the Woolwich Cordite Factory work alternately eleven hours for seven nights and eleven hours for six days, *i.e.*, a week of 66½ hours' night work, alternating with a week of 57 hours' day work. The cordite gives off vapours which are inhaled and absorbed by the skin, producing a drowsiness which reduces efficiency. The women turn out more work than the men, but get, on an average, half the pay. Mr. Bryce asked that an independent Committee, including at least two women doctors, should investigate the matter. Colonel Lee replied that the women get 24 hours' break once a week, and that the question is "receiving special consideration."

What urgent need there is for women to organise industrially and to secure the franchise. Mr. Annan Bryce used to be against Votes for Women. Can he still remain an anti in face of such facts?

* * * *

Arising out of the Chinese labour trouble in East London, questions were asked suggesting that lodgings should not be let to Chinese seamen in Poplar, but surely the point is that Brfitish shipowners should not employ either British or Chinese seamen under price, especially now that shippers are making such enormous profits.

## Mr. SAMUEL'S SEDITIOUS WORDS

Mr. Holt drew attention to the Defence of the Realm Act and the monstrous Regulations which make it an offence to spread false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection or to have, "without lawful excuse, documents calculated to cause disaffection" in one's possession, or on premises in one's occupation or under one's control. In the course of a most able speech Mr. Holt drew attention to the prosecution of Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Hobhouse, who were imprisoned for distributing leaflets, "the worst of the lot," by the present Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Samuel, containing these phrases:—

"If warfare continues it is largely because, even in an age of enlightenment, wars are popular. . . . Any war, unless it is flagrantly unjust or the campaign unsuccessful, is sure to evoke enthusiasm. . . . And while war evokes these elemental passions among the masses of the people, the leaders of public opinion in the Press, on the platform, and even in the pulpit, are often found justifying war by elaborate and plausible sophisms."

This was written about the South African War, it applies with equal force to-day; but because a Tory Government had been in power during the Boer War it was the Liberal game to oppose that War, though many Liberals waited till it was safely finished before doing so.

Mr. Samuel, in a very lame reply, adopted the position that people may preach against the War, but may not encourage others not to take part in it because conscription is the law of the land. Mr. Holt asked:

"Do I understand that if a clergyman preaches a sermon to the effect that it is wrong for Christians to take part in war he is liable to prosecution?"

Mr. Samuel replied:—

"I say that Parliament, having enacted that it is the duty of all able-bodied men of military age in the nation, with certain exceptions, to serve in the Army, any person who, either in church or elsewhere, advocates that individuals should refuse to obey the law, obviously commits an illegal act."

Mr. Snowden justly pointed out that the people who have been prosecuted for peace and anti-conscription propaganda are, in the main, poor, and without influence. Side by side with the "Weekly Dispatch" report of the trial of Mrs. Nellie Best, calling attention to neglect of wounded soldiers, appeared an article headed:—

"The Cruel Scandal of the Soldier Pauper. Twelve Thousand Broken Men Refused Pensions Now, by an Out-of-Date Royal Warrant. By Will Thorne, M.P."

* * * *

## IRELAND

The Prime Minister, in announcing that the House would adjourn till June 20th, gave as one of his reasons that Cabinet Ministers would be saved the labour of answering the questions of Members of Parliament.

Mr. Dillon then raised the case of the Irish prisoners who are, as legal authorities tell him, in illegal custody. Amongst these are strong political opponents of the Rebels, supporters, indeed, of John Redmond. Two boys of 15 and 16, whose brother is in the British Army, are in Wandsworth Gaol. A man over 70, in delicate health, and a widower, has been taken away to prison, and has left behind children with no one to care for them. A respectable man arrested in Kilkenny, where there was no rebellion, fell dead on his way to the railway station. Irishmen who have supported the British Government in the War now find themselves in solitary confinement in prison cells. Mr. Dillon urged that the Government should make known the constitution of the new Irish Committee, that the prisoners should be released, martial law withdrawn, and that Court Martial trials should cease.

The Prime Minister replied, firstly, that the "guiding principle" of the Government's policy had been to treat "with leniency and clemency" "the persons who had been so ill-advised as to take part" in the Rebellion. We suppose the Prime Minister thinks it advisable to say this sort of thing; but leniency is the very last word we should apply to the militarist reign of terror in Ireland.

Mr. Asquith went on to say: "The rule which I should follow, if I were directly responsible in the matter would be this: I should treat with the utmost leniency, and release as speedily as possible, all persons, except those who are concerned directly or indirectly—because it is not merely a question of having taken arms—but concerned personally in the rising and the preparations for it, or persons whose return to Ireland at this moment might be a source of danger to peace. These are the only two classes of persons with regard to whom I should not feel disposed to exercise the utmost—I will not call it generosity, but latitude."

We must point out to the Prime Minister that against the persons outside his description, the Government has no shadow of right to take proceedings at all—if persons have not been concerned either directly or indirectly with the rising "what question should there be of imprisoning them." In their case there is no room for talk of "latitude or leniency." As Mr. Lynch pointed out later, "the meaning of a general amnesty is that you refuse to look into all the *minutiæ* of special cases, and that you rise to a higher conception and wipe it all off the slate." The unhappy fact that has to be faced is that militarism has taken control in Ireland, and the people are being crushed remorselessly under its iron heel.

Mr. Byrne, in a moving speech, said "The Rebellion in Ireland has been called a Sinn Fein Rebellion. It is better described as a rebellion of dissatisfied people against a hundred years of Dublin Castle mismanagement . . . . married men with large families are expected to live on £1 or 19s. a week . . . . our houses in Dublin are falling down . . . . our people live in slums . . . . the working class have no part in the inquiry which is taking place at Dublin Castle, whereas the Employers' Federation has been called to give evidence. . . . A Dublin employer remarks that the Workers' Union is smashed and broken.

Earl Grey, in urging that Americans should enter the War, suggests that her soul is dormant because she has not joined the general carnage.

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It is admitted that Professor Eoin (or John) MacNeill, who has been sentenced to penal servitude for life, was opposed to the Easter Monday Rebellion. His conduct, from the point of view of law and order, compares favourably with that of Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward Carson began the practice of preparing for rebellion; Professor MacNeil was one of those who followed his example. Neither Sir Edward Carson nor Professor John MacNeil came to the point of deciding to give effect to their preparations. In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Ginnell referred to Professor MacNeil as "the real leader" of the Irish Nationalists, and urged that Mr. Lloyd George should consult him before formulating any proposals relating to Ireland.

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## HORSE MEAT FOR HUMAN FOOD

In St. George's Street, St. George's-in-the-East, horse meat "for human consumption" is on sale at two shops, price 7d. a lb. fresh, 10d. a lb. smoked, and 1s. 8d. a lb. mixed with bacon and made into sausages. The shopkeepers are Belgians and their customers are chiefly Belgians, but, owing to the high price of mutton, beef, and other food, some English people have taken to buying horse meat. In Leeds, Belgian shopkeepers are selling horse meat for 6d. a lb. Leeds people who keep dogs have been in the habit of buying horse meat for their pets at 8d. per stone.

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## W. F. S. "AT HOMES"

**CHANDOS HALL, 21a Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.**

**THURSDAY, JUNE 22nd, 3.30 p.m.**

Mrs. DRAKE. Miss VENGEROVA. "The Russian Woman"
Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

**THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, 3.30 p.m.**

"A Journey from Australia to Munich during the War"
By Miss A. RUEGG, of Switzerland, who was imprisoned in India and Germany during the War

Mr. R. L. OUTHWAITE, M.P., "Equality of Sacrifice"
Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

THE
## WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

**To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.**

*Entrance Fee ... ... ... 1d.*
*Subscription... ... ... ... 1d. a month*

## EAST LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Stephen, Miss Smyth.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
SATURDAY, JUNE 10th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
The "Dorset," Stratford, 12 (noon), Mrs. Bouvier.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
MONDAY, JUNE 12th.
Victoria Park, 2 p.m., Children's Festival.
Bow Women's Hall, 6.30-10.30 p.m., At Home.
Mothers' Arms, 6.30-10.30 p.m., Sale of Work.
TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.
White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price.
Piggott Street, 7 p.m., Miss Feek, Miss Stephen.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th.
42 Forest Lane, Stratford, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 7 p.m., Mrs. Davies.
Chrisp Street, 7 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
THURSDAY, JUNE 15th.
55 Fife Road, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
40 Glaskin Road, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
FRIDAY, JUNE 16th.
Copenhagen Place, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7 p.m., Mr. Jarman, Miss Stephen.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Hague Street, 4 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Eglinton.
SUNDAY, JUNE 18th.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Miss Price and others.

### BOW.

Miss A. Ruegg, of Switzerland, gave a fine lecture on "A Journey from Australia to Munich during the War," which was well attended by members and sympathisers. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending June 3rd, 772. Mrs. Holloway, 261; Miss O'Brien, 200; Mrs. Bellyse, 98; Miss Mackay, 36; Miss Vine, 37; Miss Price, 20; general sales, 120. Our sales in this Branch occasionally have fallen of late. We must keep over the 1000 every week, and aim at 1500 before the end of the summer. Now, members, who will help?

### BROMLEY.

Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Wood and Mrs. M. Lansbury.

Mr. Jarman gave us a very enthusiastic address last week. Bromley members turned up splendidly to the Portman Rooms meeting last Thursday, and went with their babies to the House of Commons to tell M.P.'s about the anxiety the new Conscription Act is causing them. Our speaker next week is Mrs. Davies. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 94.

### LEYTON.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. C. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.

At our meeting on Wednesday, Miss Stephen's address "On What can be done by Organisation," illustrating the recent strike in Glasgow, and saying that if the women organised against buying meat and milk at their present high prices, they would soon have to come down. An interesting discussion followed.

### WHITECHAPEL.

Excellent meeting held at Osborne Street last Sunday morning. Speaker, Mrs. Walker. Collection, 11s. DREADNOUGHTS (55) sold out.

### SUNDAY MEETINGS.

June 4th Mrs. Drake spoke for the I.L.P. on Hampstead Heath, and Mrs. Bouvier held a joint meeting with the N.C.F. at Forest Gate. In the afternoon Mrs. Bouvier addressed a large crowd in spite of the rain, and a sympathiser gave 2s. for a DREADNOUGHT. There was a good sale of DREADNOUGHTS at all the morning meetings and at Hyde Park gates.

### LEEDS.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley.

In spite of the wet weather, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst addressed good meetings in Victoria Square, on Saturday, June 3rd, and Sunday, June 4th. Many new members were made. Our Branch is growing fast.

Five hundred DREADNOUGHTS were sold, 8s. was collected on Saturday and 19s. on Sunday, in spite of the rain. At the close of Sunday's meeting the "Red Flag" was sung for Councillor Percy Homer, who had been arrested under the Military Service Act, and was in the cells near by. Councillor Homer has been a good friend to the soldiers' and sailors' wives and relatives in Leeds.

### BRYNMAWR AND NANTYGLO, MON.

Mrs. Hayward, Goldcae, Garn Fach, Nantyglo, has been elected Hon. Secretary of this Branch, and regular Branch meetings are now being held.

### WORKINGTON.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Martin Howard, 48 Beechy Street.

Workington members are going to work up a big indoor meeting shortly.

### WAR SUICIDES.

The son of a member of the West Ham League of Rights attested, but told his family he would never go to the War. After leaving home on his last visit before going to the front he shot himself.

A West Ham sailor's wife, distressed at the peril of her husband, cut her throat.

A soldier and his sweetheart drowned themselves in the River Lea. In a letter found on him the man wrote: "No more soldiering for me; it's a dog's life."

## BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION

**CONFERENCE, JULY 5th, 6th and 7th, 1916**
**CENTRAL HALL - - - WESTMINSTER**

**Subjects:—**

"Women as Citizens in the Dominions Overseas."
"Sex Morality and Sex Education."
"Women and Children in the Industrial World."
"India."

**Particulars from the Hon. Sec. B.D.W.S.U.:—**
**c/o International Women's Franchise Club,**
**9 GRAFTON STREET, PICCADILLY.**

The House of Commons is to have a three weeks' holiday, Mr. Runciman a two months' holiday, but the workers in munition shops are to have no holiday at all.

## CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

**WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 12th**
**Victoria Park, E.**

**SPORTS, ETC. - - - - - - 2 p.m.**

**AT HOME to Members and Friends at The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., 6.30 to 10.30**

**SALE OF WORK at the Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, 6.30 to 10.30**

**Races and Competitions in the Park:—**

1. 500 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 16 years of age;
   For Girls under 16 years of age.
2. 200 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 14 years of age;
   For Girls under 14 years of age.
3. 100 Yards Flat Race—
   For Boys under 10 years of age;
   For Girls under 10 years of age.
4. 100 Yards Three-Legged Race—
   For Boys; For Girls.
5. 100 Yards Blindfold Race for Boys and Girls under 14.
6. 100 Yards Sack Race—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
   For Children under 10.
7. Obstacle Race—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
   For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
8. High Jump—
   For Boys under 16; For Girls under 16.
9. High Jump—
   For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
10. High Jump—
    For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
11. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 16; For Girls under 16.
12. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 14; For Girls under 14.
13. Long Jump—
    For Boys under 10; For Girls under 10.
14. Skipping Competition for Boys and Girls under 16.
15. Threading Needle Race; Boys thread needle and carry Girl on back to winning post.

Intending competitors are asked to communicate with the Sports Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, E.

Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky is offering a prize of £1 1s. to the maker of the best baby's garment sent as a gift to the Sale of Work, and Miss Smyth offers a prize of 10s. 6d. for the best home-made toy. Garments and toys should reach us by June 8th.

Contributions towards the prizes will be gratefully received. Members and friends from a distance are cordially invited to join us on Whit-Monday, and are to bring their children to take part in the sports.

## PACIFISTS PERSECUTED IN SWEDEN

Dear Editor,—All inhabitants of Sweden, who have not lost every feeling of humanity through fear of Socialism, heard with burning indignation the sentences of imprisonment that have been passed on the three "Young Socialists" Z. Höghund, editor and member of the Swedish Parliament, three years' hard labour; T. Oljehund, editor, 18 months; and E. Heden, doctor of philosophy, one year. Each of the prisoners will lose his citizenship for one and a-half years after his release. For Mr. Höghund it is a sentence of death, for he is consumptive, and only the care of his young wife has been able to keep him in health.

These three Socialists were charged with high treason, but our highest legal authorities—Conservative as well as Liberals and Socialists—declare the sentence to be against the spirit as well as the words of the Swedish law.

What was really the crime of these men? It was that of inviting the working men to a congress in order to discuss what means to take to protect the country from an offensive war. The leaders of the Social-Democratic Party did not approve of the congress, which they considered unwise and untimely.

The congress took place at the end of March, and one of the debates was on "What means should be taken to prevent War." A general strike was proposed as the most effective weapon. This was not suggested to apply to soldiers or to anyone in particular. It was only debated as a theory; and the effect of stopping all communications was the one point specially dealt with.

The disagreement about the congress within the Party had made the police nervous beforehand, and the word "general strike" was enough to terrify the policemen in attendance, who arrested the speakers.

As I have said before, our highest legal authorities declare that the paragraphs, to which the Police Court has referred, cannot be applied in this case. Such a sentence can only be justified "during war in the country."

The prisoners have applied to a higher Court of Justice, which, we hope, will be capable of a better judgment.

Just as I write this, I got a paper, saying that 30 prominent men politicians, Members of Parliament, and University men, with Mr. Branting, the leader of the Socialist Party at the head, have sent a petition to "Justiticombudsmannen" (Commissioner Chief Justice) containing these words:

"We wish to inform you that the sentence, which declares these persons to be guilty of treason, greatly wounds our sense of justice, and we hope that you, being of the same opinion, will intervene in the interest of maintaining the standard of justice."

In the Swedish Parliament a great demonstration has taken place against the sentence, which excludes Mr. Höghund as a Member.

All over the country meetings are being held to protest against the sentence. Swedish women are collecting money for Mr. Höghund's family, to which a little girl has been born in these days. Everywhere are to be seen tokens of sympathy with the victims.

It is revolting to witness how people in a neutral country who agitate for peace are punished, while those who agitate for War—one little group of "activists"—are called patriots.

Yet the Government, supported by all political parties, has once more made a most distinct declaration in favour of maintaining our neutrality.

With love to you all, untiring workers in the field of humanity,

Yours truly,
FRIGGA CARLBERG.

**The W.S.F. is greatly indebted to Miss Clara Reed for generously giving her beautiful recital of "Paolo and Francesca" for our Distress Fund on June 4th.**


# Infant Care

## How Municipal Authorities Feed Babies

WITH leading journals publishing earnest and much needed opinions and suggestions regarding the conservation of infant life—at all times an individual and national duty, **but to-day a vital necessity for the nation**—a glimpse at one phase of the work of certain Municipal Authorities should prove interesting to the many workers in this great field.

This "phase" has to do with infant-feeding, and particularly with the problem of securing a pure and standard milk supply.

Throughout the country there are Municipal Authorities whose object is to improve babies' chances of permanent health and fitness. Many of them have solved the feeding problem with Glaxo. We have to look no further for proof of the value of Glaxo. Many such Authorities experimented with Glaxo upon its introduction some years ago, and they have continued to purchase and use it right up to the present day, and among the many Official Bodies continuously using Glaxo may be mentioned the following:—

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|---|---|
| Sheffield Corp. have purchased over | 130,000 lbs. |
| Manchester School for Mothers over | 60,000 „ |
| Rotherham Corporation over ... | 65,000 „ |
| Bradford Health Department over ... | 50,000 „ |
| Lincoln Health Department over ... | 25,000 „ |
| Birmingham Health Department over | 17,000 „ |

Glaxo contains nothing that is foreign to milk. At the source of supply, before any chemical change has taken place, this milk is dried to a powder. The Glaxo process makes the powdered milk germ-free, and prevents the curd subsequently forming a dense clot. Glaxo is packed in closed vessels, and is prepared for use by merely adding boiling water. An infant can, by taking Glaxo, obtain a continuous supply of germ-free milk.

Samples and explanatory literature sent free on application.

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*45H King's Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.*

*Proprietors of Glaxo are—*
*Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London and Wellington, N.Z.*

13766


## IRISH PROSPERITY!

The Irish Parliamentary Party has issued an appeal to Ireland giving a glowing picture of prosperity there. We wish that it were true. The following extract from the Irish Congested Districts Board for 1915 is illuminating:—

**"In hardly any district in Ireland were the housing conditions worse than in South-West Connemara, and the state of the interior of many dwellings was wretched, comfortless, and dirty. . . . A large number of the houses were almost without furniture, and the families in many instances slept on a corner of the floor without any proper bedding or bed-clothes."**

## BARKING WOMEN & THE DUSTBIN

Dear Editor,

Our Barking Urban Council issued an order to every householder in Barking to carry dustbins to the front of the house for the dustmen to remove. This order was signed by the M.O.H.

Now, in Barking there exists a bye-law of the Council's that every house where there is not a passage through that house must have a rear passage at the end of the garden for the dust to be carried from, so such a passage does exist between each block of houses.

Well, now, by this new order, women are expected to carry the filthy dustbin (which, in most cases, has the bottom nearly rotted) through the kitchen and the front room, for in the majority of cottages in Barking there is no passage through the house, to the front. So we are petitioning the Council to reconsider this order, because, in the first place it is highly dangerous for women who are pregnant to carry such a weight; also old people. On the other hand, it is likely to cause disease by being carried through the living room where little children have their meals and crawl about the floor.

Also it is bound to spoil the little best room.

It is not saving labour, as they make out, because the dustmen wait at the door while the women carry it through, whereas, if they took it from the rear passage, they can do the two blocks of houses at once, because they never did carry the dustbins separately; they used to empty about six bins into one and carry away like that.

Our League is canvassing the town, and from four roads we have got 562 names in two days. One young woman has had a miscarriage through it; another one has had pains in her inside for two weeks; another, an old lady, although not able to afford it, gave the dustman 2d. to carry it through. Another woman got her little son to carry it round the back to the dustman. They have some waste ground round their back, and the boy emptied it on this land, because it was too heavy. Many of the women are getting their children to carry the dust: this is likely to rupture them.

I must tell you, while we were canvassing, two soldiers (in different houses) home from the front for a few days thanked us for their wives' sake for taking the matter up.

Yours, etc.,
JESSIE CLARKE.

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